THE MISSISSIPPIAN

Jackson, Tuesday, - - - July 19, 18 DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET JOHN J. PETTUS, of Kemper FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: ,

B. R. WEBB, of Pontotoe. FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS E. R. BURT, of Noxubee. FOR STATE TREASURER

M. D. HAYNES, of Yazoo. DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY.

enting Opinion of Judge Handy

cision of the High Court of Errors and Appeals denying the right of a free negro of anude and the public importance of the priniples involved in the case, to publish also the ing opinion of Judge Handy. It will be found in our columns this morning.

ence to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Thomas Whaley, late of Vicksburg, Bullitt, of New Orleans, for the transaction ness in the latter city. We would re-

flan of Oktibbeha county; on the 2nd ing her resources and creating new slave

Speech of Hon. Jefferson Davis. A full report of the speech delivered by th ion. Jefferson Davis, before the Democratic ate Convention, will be published in ou

Dr. Kwapp .- It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that our townsman Dr. C. S. Knapp, left us on Monday for New York, where business will detain him till the

NEW FLOUR.-The attention of our reader Baley & Co., in to-day's issue.

learn that a sufficient number of names were red in deprecating the measure, and the riobtained, and a committee appointed to apply

The next meeting will be held at the En-

lated by calling at Rufus Arnold's.

The Pennsylvania Democracy.

The State Democratic Committee repre-Forney, Hickman and Co., are not connected, damed the doctrine of equal protection to persons and property upon which the Democracy of Mississippi have taken their stand. following remarks of the New York de furnish a just and lucid description dents with reference to the Territo-

ident and A. J. Martin as Secretary .-No business of importance was tra The Convention stands 35 Black Rep

Chase, of Ohio, is "the lucky

the shrewd, intelligent workers ad we believe he will make such

The Kansas "Constitutional Convention" --- A new Phase of an Old Ques-

What do all the reports about the election f delegates to a Constitutional Convention Kansas, mean? At one time we have ubilant account of a Demo at another, reports of a doubtful con test, and now it seems to be finally settled day by a very decided majority. But what does it all mean? We have

looked anxiously, but in vain, to the pages of the Administration organ, the Constitution, tion has published the election returns with comments congratulatory or deprecatory as their varying complexion suggested; but it as not told us by what authority the Convention is to be held-or rather upon what ondition delegates have been chosen. We were of those who approved the Con-

herence Bill of 1858. We did not hesitate to say that it was better for the South, then the riginal Senate Bill, because while it fully reognized the legality and validity of the Lempton Convention, and the Constitution which it framed, it protected the rights of the Inited States in the public domain. By the 1st section of the Conference Act. i

was provided that if a majority of the people f Kansas refused to accede to the terms proposed by Congress for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the territory, "it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into Union with said Constitution under the conlitions set forth in said proposition, and in that event the people of said territory are hereby

may elect delegates for that purpose, WHENEV-ED BY A CENSUS DULY AND LEGALLY TAKEN SENTATION REQUIRED FOR A MEMBER OF THE GRESS OF THE UNITED STATES."

Here it will be seen, that the condition on which the people of Kansas were authorized to hold another Constitutional Convention, was expressly prescribed. The condition precedent to the election of delegates was the other State to hold property by will in Missis-sippi, we have deemed it but due to the mag-taking of the census, and the ascertainment that the population equalled or excee ratio of representation in the lower branch of

6th, 1858, after stating the terms of the Conference Act, said: "An election, was held throughout Kansas in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, on the 2d day of August last, and it resulted in the rejection by a large majority of the proposition submitted to the people by Congress. This being the case, they mind the old friends of Maj. E. Whaley, who are now authorized to form another constitumay visit the city, or who have orders to fill, tion preparatory to admission into the Union, pugnant to the science of morals. The policy that he will also be found in the same estab- but not until their number, AS ASCERTAIN. of it is practical merely. Speculatively to opable to require the people of Kansas to wait, cents. Entertaining the conviction, as I do, pon the labor system of the South, in before making a third attempt (to be admitted as a State) until the number of their inhabitants shall amount to ninety-three thous-

reafter seek admission into the Union." Now, we desire to know of the Constitution, if this very important provision has been com-Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of Tues-day the 26th inst. Orders for extra copies plied with? But for its insertion in the bill. it would have never been passed by Southmended" by Senators Hunter and Green on the part of the Senate, and Representatives English and Stephens on the part of the House. With like truth we may add that but for this clause it would not have been so fiercely assailed by Seward, Douglas & Co. the bill which called forth against it the bitterest denunciations of Black Republican oracoln, for the Senate, Douglas belabored it with an energy which put to the blush the efforts last, for the purpose of organizing a military of his freesoil antagonist. The two concur-

> been ascertained that Kansas has the requisite | would follow Mr. Thompson. population to authorize her to take the steps now in progress, the country has not been advised of the fact. And yet the conviction is forced upon the public mind that notwithstanding the approval of the act of 1858, by nation be regarded as sanctioning the philosothe President, and his emphatic endorsement | phy that undermines our rights to their four of the important principle which it embraced, that those proceedings are not without his sanction. The Governor of his choice evi- and the piratical character of the enslavement dently bestows upon them the light of his of Africans. official favor and there is no other sign but of entire satisfaction on the part of the high functionaries at Washington. The journal in the interest of the Administration records the election returns of delegates, without a dissenting word, and refuses to warn the parties to these extraordinary movements that they are violating the law of Congress. We re-

> are violating the law of Congress. We repeat, what does this mean? Is the act of 1858, to be trampled upon, and is Kansas to be hurried into the Union as a free State, by Presidential contrivance, in violation of that act? Are we to have another chapter of the Walker-Stanton policy?

Billiards for the Insane.

are a few patients who have now, as they had in happier days, a fervent passion for the game of billiards, and to gratify an innecent desire of such, the Directors of the institution have recently caused the introduction of a billiard table. While much harmless any street are born entitled to equal social rights. The say, if that philosophy be true, the involuntary servitude of Africans is speculatively wrong, or wrong in principle, and say, they "rally under that flag." thus derived by many, an opportunity is af-forded to witness the workings of that singu-lar power of human nature which permits the most flighty and turbulent disposition to be

The citizens of Jackson, citizens of our state generally, and the lovers of our race in ple are running over with love for the poor, and destitute is other lands, at home, in our very midst there are those who need our sympathies, who can be benefited by a small portion of the thousands of dollars sent out of our which it can repose. It is in this regard like talent, a good lawyer—and will therefore un-

some instances, in the quicksands of Africa.

There are imane within our midst, who should have our sympathies. They can be seen occasionally taking exercise along the road between the Asylum and Jackson. The State provides for an an and Jackson. The State provides for an ansement, no recreation, nothing but food, clothing and house room, with attendance, for the people, of all others, who need something to draw them away from themselves. No books, no papers, no pictures, no music, no handsome shrubbery, no flowers, birds, fowls, &c., &c. The State furnishes not Chase has not the ghost of a the nomination, and still less of an It says Seward will have New high, Wiscensin, Iowa, Minnesota, to do them good? I appeal to the intelligent to do them good? I appeal to the intelligent to do them good? I appeal to the intelligent to do them good? I appeal to the intelligent medical man, and ask him what will tend most man ask him what will be asked to the most man ask him what will be asked to the most m

ls refer to are almost invariably the gift of the benevolent.

Is there not a woman in Jackson and vicinity who has the "milk of human kindness" in her soul, who will go to the house of every family in and about Jackson, and solicit some aid for those poor unfortunates? Will not every editor in the State send their weeklies or dailies or tri-weeklies or semi-weeklies. Wilt not our nursery men send to the Asylum fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers? Books, mustcal instruments, pictures, anything to please the eye, the fancy, divert the mind, will be useful to some one or more of the 150 inmates. May God help our people to look to home wants and do duty. A WORKER.

When the Constitution was crimination between regulating

Burt's nomination for Auditor is hailed with distinctly taken as it is at this day. Hence, delight and approbation, and that he will receive the unanimous vote of the section of the State in which he resides."

The African Slave Trade.

NUMBER III.

his speech at Raleigh, said in reference to the slave trade, that "the era for practical quesions seems to have passed. This may be characterized as the era of exciting speculative politics. Practical questions no longer excite-no longer produce a sensation : speculative theories have taken their place, and we vision, Congress destroyed the slave trade-cut are called upon to take our position upon it up by the roots. them." The speculative questions here referfor a solution of the mystery. The Constitu-

It is in view of this "speculative question"

right in philosophy-theoretically right. The speculative question involved in the issue between the two opposing parties, is none

other than that of the philosophical propriety of the involuntary enslavement of the African, for if it were to be decided that it was philosophy would be the practice of the country; and if, on the other hand, it were authoritatively to be decided the other way, all opposition theoretically to re-opening the trade n Africans, would, at once, be discontinued,

and the practice of it follow as a consequence "For one" says Mr. Thompson, "I shall oppose the re-opening of the foreign slave trade in the Union or out of it, and when that moves ment is made, which I fear not, you may run up the stars and stripes. I will rally under

that flag."
That "the stars and stripes," as emblem tical of the constitutional frame of Government under which we live, is, in its language, f not in its spirit, in favor of the speculative philosophy of Mr. Seward, Mr. Thompso will have no difficulty in establishing. The language of the Declaration of Independence when it insists generally on the natural equality of man-and the clause in the Constitution prohibitory of the continued subjection of the African to slavery, can have for their basis no other speculative philosophy than that the involuntary servitude of the African is reother grounds than those that are of a practical character. Practical questions are questions of economy-of interest-of dollars and

and four hundred and twenty." And so much against the slave trade that are of a theoretical with the same words but with the same pleased was he with "this feature of the act, that he pronounced it "excellent" and said son, or any other Southern man, to oppose the introduction of more Africans—that is to say, pplicable to all the territories which may oppose the involuntary enslavement here, of more Africans from their native country, upon any other grounds than those that are of a speculative character-in other words-oppose it on grounds of economy - on mere practical issues, I should not consider my morality ern votes. Indeed, it would never have been reported and its "adoption earnestly recomdoes, on grounds purely theoretical, abstractspeculative-philosophical-then, as a necessary consequence I have to defend my personal honor, my christian integrity, the soundness

of my moral principles. To say, therefore, that the African slav It is well known that it was this feature of trade is as a speculative question, the proper subject of condemnation, you at once thereby theoretically impeach the personal integrity of tors and journalists. In his canvass with Lin-

If I were to admit the natural equality of man-if I were to admit the foreign slave valry between them consisted in the struggle trade to be equivalent in theory to robbery on of one to outstrip the other in the language of land, I would thereby be committed to the theoretical or speculative condemnation of the involuntary servitude of the African race-I

dation and imperils our personal integrity. I deny both the natural equality of ma

With respect to slavery there are but two questions -that of morals and that of inter-

Mr. Douglas, in his New Orleans speed stance, said he, to the same authority referred to by Mr. Thompson—that is—to the palladi-um of our libertus—the Declaration of our Independence—and argued that the involun-tary servitude of the African was opposed to the philosophy therein, speculatively taught—that is to say—to the doctrine that all mer

come imperiously necessary for the people of the South to have clear and distinct views touching the momentous question of the in-voluntary servitude of the African race. The most highty and turbulent disposition to be rendered intelligent and submissive under the influence of some object that engages the attention, pleases the fancy and excites the sympathy of one of an unstable mind. There are admirable players among them, and one, it is thought, would be no mean match for Phelan himself.—Boston Post. have stigmatized the involuntary englavement of Africans as piracy. Let him bear in mind that the taint of piracy is not directed as it higher than mere temporary expedients of laws.

right or wrong in principle as they accord with or are repugnant to the moral government of God.

If now the public functionaries of our counting of the best selections that age and large experience, as well as his sympathy with the great agricultural interest of the country and his sound practical sense and warm devotion to Southern Rights and interest render him one of the best selections that could have try have grounds in morals to justify the application of the term piney to the involuntary enslavement of the African race, it is thence a medical man, and ask him what will tend most and heat to cure the insane? I warrant me the very means I ask for. Such things as I refer to are almost invariably the gift of the benefit of the benefit of the lawbooks-so say all moralists. Chancellor Kent says, 1 Com., p. 183, "It is the same offense at sea with robbery on land, and all the writers on the law of nations and on the maritime law of Europe agree in this definition of piracy."

> slave trade to be piracy is predicated on that clause in the Constitution wherein power is given "to define and punish piracies, and felo-The Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar was renominated for Congress by the Democracy of the first District of Mississippi, at the convention recently held at Holly Springs. Comparatively a young man, he has risen high in the estimation between regulating and accessing commerce was not taken—was not at least as distinctly taken as it is at this day. Hence, Congress passed the law making the slave nies committed on the high sens and offense

The act of Congress which declared the

The power to punish and to define piracies and felonies, was a power designed to protect commerce. Its object was to see that the laws of nations—the maritime laws of Eu-rope—the generally recognized provisions, with respect to trade on the high seas were not evaded upon account of the want or absence of any provisions of American law necessary for either its protection or regulation.

Under the shadow of this Constitutional pro-Previously, this was a legitimate trade a the maritime laws of Europe-according the generally recognized provisions of com-

tion with respect to offences to commerce of

the high seas.

was urged that we were giving the general government full and absolute power to regulate foreign commerce, under which power it would have a right to restrain or totally prohibit the slave trade. The proposition that was afterwards made to except the slave trade from the destroying power of Congress under the power to explain the given the give was urged that we were giving the general

Congress is not denied. So far as my own ined to say that under our forms of govern- gate a tube over twenty-seven miles in length, even General Jackson, with all his power and ment, Congress has not the power to regulate the commerce in slaves from Africa—to transmitting, when in a proper state of activity, not less than four pounds of injurious materials in the twenty-four hours. Besides this,

f they carry out the design intended "when the instrument was framed and adopted."—
His language is, "if any of its provisions are operated on by the material. For the clear, its adoption. It is not only the same in words but the same in meaning and delegates the same powers to the government and reserve and secures the same rights and privileges to tural equality of men-oppose all arguments ist in its present form, it speaks not only meaning and intent with which it spoke when it came from the hands of its framers and was voted on and adopted by the people of the United States. Any other rule of construction would abrogate the judicial power of this Court and make it the mere reflex of the popular opinion or passion of the day All commercial laws should be accommoda ted to the public sentiments of those immedi-

ately affected by them. Hence if the people of the South desire the repeal of the laws prohibitory of the trade under consideration. the Congress ought to repeal them. The South is under every consideration of honor and self-respect to press upon Congress the repeal of the laws as they now exist, because these laws fail to discriminate between the principle and the policy of the commerce is

ves from Africa. These laws as they now exist on the stat ute books, are a standing reproach to every

As a Southern slaveholder-one conscientiously so-I would not be willing to live under any frame of government whose laws fixed the impress of moral condemnation upit deliberately and perseveringly-fixed it in the face of earnest and prolonged protesta-

As a law-abiding citizen I would not b willing to live one moment under the author ity of the general government, if the Congress in the enactment of its laws affecting ommerce, turned aside from the considera tion of the policy, the practical good, the commercial interest, of my section of the confed eracy, to the enforcement of the principles o a higher law-to the enforcement of a code of "inner light" damnatory of my principlesviolative of my convictions of the higher law and destructive of my temporal prosperity and domestic happiness.

Congress owes it to the Southern portion of the confederacy to respect its conscientious convictions of the moral government of God. It should, therefore, without hesitancy, repeal all laws that now prohibit the African slave trade-remodel them in conformity with the prevailing southern sentiment, whatever that may be, and from a more healthy view of the subject, than has hitherto prevailed, discriminate between the commercial attitude of slavery and its moral complexion If trade in slaves from Africa be piracy, then s trade in African slaves at home, robbery.-The fanaticism of the North would not only shut the door of the constitution against hon orable relief sought by the South, but would even, if they could, shut the doors of heaven to slaveholders themselves.

"What a pity Hell's gates were not kept by O'Flin, So surty a dog would let nobody in." YAZOO.

KEMPER NOMINATIONS .- The Democracy of Kemper have nominated a strong ticket for the Legislature in the persons of the Hon. O. tion speculatively among ourselves. Let the Y. Neely, and R. G. Rives, Esq. The reader bear in mind that the highest legisla- DeKalb Democrat bears this testimony to the qualifications of these gentlemen for the positions assigned them:

In the Hon. O. Y. Neely we have got our that the taint of piracy is not directed as it should be against the details of the African trade, but against the principle. Let him bear in mind that the institution of domestic alsement well qualified for the station.

local or human wisdom. They are all either Mr. Neely whose more mature age

been made.

Indeed we say that we are not only say prefer to them, and we will advocate their election in October with unabating devotion

Gov Wise has written a letter to a citizen of Lyuchburg, Va., disagreeing with Gen. Cass on the question of the rights of foreign service from our naturalized citizens who were born under their laws. He says he "would ry service of other Powers to the utmost ends of the earth."

We know no young man that ever en Congress who has won so high a reput for ability and eloquence in so short a tin Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Pleasant Sea-Shore Resort.

As the season has arrived when persons are seeking a retreat from the toils of business, and the heat of summer, we would recommend Pass Christian Hotel, on our own de-

An attraction not to be overlooked is the opportunity which it affords of sea bathing. And approprie of this subject is the following extract from a cotemporary newspaper, which contains suggestions well worthy of reflec-

from the universality of so important a practice, we have in its behalf a more conclusive

late the commerce in slaves from Africa—to regulate it even to its temporary or periodical cessation. Under the Dred Scott decision and in view of the cotemporaneous history of the convention that formed the constitution, I am unable to bring my mind to the conviction that the laws against the slave trade are unconstitutional.

I understand Chief Justice Taney as distinctly deciding that laws are constitutional if they carry out the design intended "when if they carry out the design intended "when it they carry out the design in the twenty-four hours. Besides this, we are a coassider the skin as an acrating the temporature of the blood, and regulating the t likewise, by no means unimportant, as in the

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

The Washington Constitution of the 14th, contains a copy of a dispatch from the State Department, recently sent to our Minister at Berlin, on the subject of naturalization. The case is that of a naturalized citizen of he United States, who is a native of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had been drafted to serve in it, but who

has yet, on his return to Hanover, been deprived of his liberty and compelled to perform military service. The President and Cabinet concur in the views expressed, taking the ground that the his celebrated Silliaman letter. oment a foreigner becomes naturalized his affegiance to his native country is severed. He is no more responsible for anything he may peculiar views, his expectation will undoubte say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming

his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country he returns as an American citizen, and in no other to punish him for an offense, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject, and

the moment of his departure. Our minister is instructed to demand the release of the naturalized citizen in question.

For the Mississippian.

"The Singleton Barbecue." tle political capital has been manufactured.

It was given in honor of our beloved Singleton, as an expression of the warm attach-ment and reliance in him as a true and trusty friend in whom we may confide.

A vast concourse of his immediate constituents, ladies and gentlemen attended.

When the hour arrived, he was introduced by the Marshal of the day, Mr. Louis T. Dameron, with some graceful remarks.

After a beautiful exordium, Mr. Singleton entered on the various topics engrossing the public mind, and held his audience enchained for nearly two hours in one of the most instructive, chastely and eloquent discourse we have heard for many a day. No high-falutin,

States.
"Union of the South for the South," cried Mr. S. All of every party with love of country burning in their souls, should throw all minor differences to the "Moles and to the Bats," and in one firm phalanx, meet our common foe. Then and then only will there be hope for the South, and right glad are we to see this taking place.

Never was a speaker heard with more pro-

been produced. All were delighted and it would be unjust to attempt giving an expose of his views in the small compass of this letter. "Quicquid tetigit semper ornavit."

In conclusion Mr. S. showed, we thought,

contest for life itself.

Our future Gevernor, John J. Pettus, next addressed the audience in a patriotic, sensible manner, and satisfied us all that Mississippi, when the crisis comes, with him as her Chief Executive, will do her duty as becomes the land of old Tom Hinds and of Jeff. Davis. land of old Tom Hinds and of Jeff. Davis.

The people were gratified with the prospect of having so talented and chivalrous a gentleman for Gorernor.

We then repaired to the well-spread board and enjoyed one of the most splendidly furnished tables we have ever seen on a similar occasion.

From the Sea Coast Democrat. A Railroad Barbecue.

At a meeting held at the Masonic Hall Handshoro' on Saturday last, it was unanimously resolved:

That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of giving a public entertainment on the occasion of the visit of the Directory of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad to the Coast, in August next, and that a general invitation be extended to everybody who may choose to attend.

Cal. T. J. Hampshries Wn. A. Champlin.

choose to attend.

Col. T. J. Humphries, Wm. A. Champlin, Esq., and Hon. John J. McCaughan were appointed a Committee to invite speakers, &c.

Messrs. McCaughan, Saffold, Champlin, Taylor, Wilkinson, Humphries, G. W. Tegarden, and Robt. Fuller were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions. A resolution to the following

The Administration view of the Douglas

The following editorial article appears Saturday's Constitution. It may be regarded as the Administration comment upon the Presidential letter of Senator Douglas: lightful sea-shore, to public favor. If all accounts are not greatly at fault, this excellent establishment abounds in every resource of comfort and pleasure.

Presidential letter of Senator Douglas:

We publish to-day, in another column, a letter written by Senator Douglas to a gentleman in Iowa, in answer to an inquiry comfort and pleasure. sented by his friends to the Charleston Cor vention for the Presidential nomination. Th character of this letter, and the position M

louglas occupies before the country, render

it proper that we should accompany its pub-lication by some words of comment. Ordinarily, the reply to an inquiry such a that to which Mr. Douglas responds would b tion. We had into sled it for insertion in another column, but so know that we can find a place for it where it will be so likely to be the Arrean.

It is in view of this "speculative question" the generally recognized provisions of commercial law.

It is in view of this "speculative question" that the leading politician of the North, "Pedden in repressible conflict, to exist, between the institutions of the North and the South. Mr. Seward holds the involuntary servitude of the African to be wrong speculatively—that is to say—wrong in morals, wrong speculative question" say Mr. Thompson has arisen "in an opposite direction." "In my own State another class of resilves reformers has started a movement which demands the re-opening of the foreign save trade." The basis of the action of this party is the precise opposite of that of Mr. Seward, viz: that speculatively—that in the convention say are trade." The basis of the action of this party is the precise opposite of that of Mr. Seward, viz: that speculatively the involuntation of the African is right in morals.

The seward holds the re-opening of the foreign salve trade." The basis of the action of this party is the precise opposite of that of Mr. Seward, viz: that speculatively the involuntation of the African is right in morals.

The seward holds the re-opening of the foreign salve trade." The basis of the action of this party is the precise opposite of that of Mr. Seward, viz: that speculatively the involuntation of the African is right in morals.

The seward holds the representatives of the power to reputation of the African is right in morals.

The secondary the secondary the secondary that we were civing the general to use may be an attached in this country to the sub-percolated in this country to the sub-percolated in the order to allow his name to be used. The such each of five one as our own. In the early histone periods of our race beating may over the religious service which the permission or refusal to use his name would likely to produce; and, second, pose is to reconcile conflicting opinions, and agree to a platform of principles on which

Estimating the surface of a man of ordinary bulk to be about 2,500 square inches, and 3,528 pores to each, averaging one-fourth of an inch in length, we should have in the aggregate a tube over twenty-seven miles in length. influence, and all the prestige that surrounded his great name, would have been tolerated by the Democratic party had he presumed to

presented to the convention. It is certainly not to be expected that the Democratic cor deemed unjust there is a mode prescribed in the instrument itself by which it may be amended; but while it remains unaltered it the forces of the phisically systemcome back that the Democratic convention would recede from the principles described in the forces of the phisically systemcome back that the Democratic convention would recede from the principles described in the forces of the phisically systemcome back that the Democratic convention would recede from the principles described in the forces of the phisically systemcome back.

In consequence of this, the German Diet vention would recede from the principles described in the forces of the phisically systemcome back.

From the Seat of War. ing to the Cincinnati platform, by substitutin his peculiar notions of squatter sovereignty for the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as held by President Buchanan and the Democratic par ty of the Union. The language of the Cincin nati resolution, which we had occasion to no

tice some days ago, is distinct and unequivo al. We quote the resolution again :

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting thorugh the gally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the numb their inabitants justifies it, to form a Constitu lmitted into the Union upon terms of per fect equality with the other States.

This language is in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court, with the action of

the Democratic party will retrace its steps on this subject for the purpose of meeting his ly be disappointed.

In the closing paragraphs of his letter,

states that if it shall become the policy of the party to "interpolate into the creed of the par-ty, such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either es-tablishes or prohibits slavery in the Territo-ries beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to cand owed allegiance to that government. The or-fense must have been complete before his ex-relation. It is an event, he could not accept the nomination if tendered to him." Nobody knows better than Judge Douglas atriation.

It must have been of such a character that sed to a revival of the slave trade, or to the on the institution of domestic slavery—fixed he might have been tried and punished for it on the institution of domestic slavery—fixed he might have been tried and punished for it on the institution of domestic slavery—fixed he might have been tried and punished for it of the Territories. It is rather remarkable that Judge Douglas should lend himself to the repetition of this Black-Republican slander when he must know that the Democratic conventions recently held in several Southern States have expressed their determination to adhere implicitly to the Cincinnati platform. We regret, therefore, that he has thought it necessary to introduce the subject in the form of a defiance to the convention. It would have been more becoming to have trusted the convention on these and other topics. The Mississippi Springs, came off the Barbeau given in honor of O. R. Singleton, and a splendid affair it was. No great flourish of trumpets heralded its approach, but it was just as good as some over which a vast amount of fuss has been made and by which some lit-

legally to control as other property," h would refuse to permit his name to be used amounts to nothing more than an ambiguous announcement of the doctrine which he is understood to have maintained in Congress and that question can visit the incipient State forms its constitution, and seeks admission into the Union.

These are our views with regard to the

No man or woman within that vast assembly at the conclusion of his speech but felt more resolved than ever to maintain the rights of the South at all hazzards, come what may.

The south at all hazzards, come what may been written to a gentleman in a distant State, been written, not for the benefit position, and announced openly that should a Black Republican be elected President in 1860—dissolution is our only remedy, and whilst the Northern States might inaugurate him as their President, he ought not and would not be installed President of these Southern

States position paper of this city, and in a number of other distant papers to which it was commu-nicated by telegraph. It was manifestily in-tended as a public declaration of Mr. Douglas'

position.

We intend to acquiesce in the decision the Charleston Convention, and we have an abiding faith that all true Democrats will do likewise. But we cannot find one single word in Mr. Douglas' letter which indicates a similar purpose on his part. Indeed, we cannot see how he can support any other nom-inee of the convention after he has declared that he could not accept the nomination.

It gives us no satisfaction thus to interpret Judge Douglas' letter. We are anious for the harmony and Union of the entire party, would believe that it will succeed in 1860, and we should like to see every friend of Douglast in the succeeding the second it.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS ON THE APRICAN leave on the 17th for Porto Praya, Cape de Verde Islands.

She had captured three slavers in Congoriver, two of which had been sent to the United States, on board of which were Lieuts.

To J. B. Jones, Esq. New York.

We presume that no one will call in question the patriotism, the thorough Americanism of the author of the famous letter to Mr. Hul-Verde Islands

Democratic principles support it.

the first symptoms of the presence of worms in the delicate viscera of a young child. In mine cases out of ten convulsions, the terrible destroyers of life and intellect, proceed from this cause. Avoid such consequences by the prompt use of Winer's Canadian Vermifuge, a preparation without any mineral taint, and a safe, painless and infallible remedy for all forms of the complaint. forms of the complaint.

Be particular and remember the name,
"Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the
only article that can be depended on. Re-

Eor sale in New Orleans, wholesale and re ail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., tail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres St., Sole Proprietors. For sale by all Druggists. July5—Ims&w 02" "WILLIAMS SYRUP OF SARSA-PARILLA and Iodide of Potassium," is a never failing remedy in the treatement of Scrofula. Chronic ulcers, Sypthilltic disorders, Blotches on the face, Tetter, Inflamation of the Kidney Store Eves Pharmatics.

Blotches on the face, Tetter, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Leucorrhes, Chlorosis, Nervous and General Debility. Try it. The result will be satisfactory. It can be had of C. A. MOORE, Jackson, Miss.

July 4'59-1m.

BY TELEGRAPH!

From the New Orleans Papers.

French Men-of-War off Newfoundland—Military Movements in Nova Scotia—Sailors Volunteering for British Navy—Duel bestoeen Messes. Wise and Aylett—Commercial Intelligence—State of the Rivers—Stevenboats Passing.

New York, July 15.—The British colonial

papers exhibit much alarm at movements of French men-of-war along the fishing coasts. The Halifax Sun, of the 6th inst., says that an unusual number of French men-of-war are cruising in the Straits of Bellisle and along the Numerous rifle companies are forming in Nova Scotia, in consequence, and a large num ber of sailors are volunteering for the English

navy under Government bounty. The Richmond Duel. RICHMOND, Va., July 15 .- Messrs. Wis and Aylett, who were reported as having left here to fight a duel, met this morning near Danville, Va.

Sr. Louis, July 15 .- The flour market clos l dull at \$4 79@4 75. Wheat closed dull at \$1 10@\$16.

White corn is quoted at 93@96c. Oats closed dull at 51@55c. Whisky is quoted at 2516. C. S. Tarpley, J. Welden, H. C. Daniel, 2 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Weser at New York.

New York, July 16.—The Weser has arrived here, bringing dates of the 4th inst.

H. C. Daniel,
Jas. Wilso n,
C. H. Manship,
W. Hardenson,
S00 A Morgan,
B. Barksdale,
S00 L. Julienne,

Liverpool Markets. The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet

J. C. Napier, 500 J. Mabry,

but steady at lower quotations.

W. P. Anderson, 500 J. Kausler,

S. G. Newcomer, 500 The estimated sales of Saturday, 2d July, nounted to 6000 bales. Maritime Operations in the Adriatic.

The English squadron, uumbering seven men-of-war, were off Ancona at the same

LONDON, July 4 - A telegram from Berlin states that Prince Windischgratz, the well

King of Saxony.

A telegram from Frankfort on the Maine indicates that Austria and Prussia have agreedn respect to the military commandments and other questions in dispute.
In consequence of this, the German Diet

of the 3d inst , states that up to that time nother engagement had taken place.

The Piedmontese troops under Victor En anuel, had surrounded Peschiera, one of four fortresses of the historic square. Garibaldi's Movements.

London, July 4.—A telegram from Milan, of the 1st inst., states that Garibaldi is manocuvering north of Peschiera, approaching the Adige, and endeavoring to close the whole valley. ley, in order to isolate Verona, the eastern

frontiers of the historic square.

By this movement he endeavous to cut of tinually pouring down from the Tyrolea Alps.
At last accounts Garibaldi was at Pigrano(?) Reinforcements for Prince LONDON, July 4 .- A despatch from Turin

states that the corps d'armee of Prince Napo-leon, who at last dates had left Parma for the banks of the Po, was to be reinforced by a French division.

Disturbance in Sicily. LONDON, July 4.-Advices from Marseille

American Citizens Plundered. London, July 4.—Letters from Ancona and Barnardo del Carpio...... were suppressed by the Pontifical troops, Ed-ward M. Perkins, Esq., and a party of Bos-tonians sojourning at that place, were assaul-ted at their hotel and their baggage, jewelry and other valuables, worth \$25,000, stolen. The proprietor of the hotel was shot, and most of the furniture in the hotel destroyed.

Bostonians merely escaped assassination by being secreted fourteen hours by the mother of the hotel keeper.

Later from Mexico. QUARANTINE, July 16 .- The steamer Te nessee arrived here this morning a 9 o'clock. She left Vera Cruz on the 13th inst. The l'ennessee brings \$725,902 in specie on freight. The commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, which left Vera Cruz on the 10th for Pensacola, took with him a projected treat between Mexico and the United States. On the 13th inst, a decree was issued be the Juarez Government, declaring church es tates to be national property.

Domestic Intelligence. The Wise and Aylett Duel. RICHMOND, July 16 .- The duel betwee Messrs. Wise and Aylett took place in Nor Carolina and not at Danville as reported. Aylett withdrew the challenge on the field and asked for a reconciliation, but Wis The duel grew out of a controversy

ween the Enquirer and the Examiner on the OUESTIGN .- The Washington Constitution ublishes the following letters as evidence that the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Secretary Cass is by no means so novel as some have professed to believe ; [Extract] -Mr. Webster to Iguacio Thlen, New

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 18526 The respect paid to any passport granted by this Department to a naturalized citizen formely a subject of Spain, will depend upon the laws of that nation in relation to the allegiance due its authority by its native born gance due its authority by its native born subjects. If that government recognizes the rights of its subjects to denationalize themselves, and assimilate with the cifizens of other countries, the usual passport will be a sufficient safeguard to you; but if allegiance to the Crown of Spain may not legally be renounced by its subjects, you must expect to be liable to the obligations of a Spanish subject if you yourntarily place yourself within the f you voluntarily place yourself within the risdiction of that government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON. June 1, 1852. WASHINGTON. June 1, 1852.5.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of cour letter to Mr. Reddall of the 27th ultimo, requiring when Mr. Victor B. Depierre, a native of France, but a naturalized citizen of the nited States, can expect the protection of this overnment in that country when proceeding thither with a passport from this Department. In reply, I have to inform you, that if, as is In reply, I have to inform you, that if, as is understood to be the fact, the government of France does not acknowledge the right of nanah, Ga., from the U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, Capt. Brent, to the 15th of May. The Marion when found within French jurisdiction. was then at St. Pauls de Loanda, but would I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. DANIEL WEBSTER

Dallas, Weaver and Campbell, with Boatswain
C. W. Smith.

LET NO NURSE OR MOTHER neglect the first symptoms of the presence of worms in the delicate viscera of a young child. In nine cases out of ten convulsions, the terrible semann, the Austrian Minister, or question Mr. Webster's authority as a statesman familiar with national and international law. Yot it will be seen that he goes further than Mr. Cass, and lays down the broad principle that we cannot annul the laws of any country or interfere with their operation within the territories of that country. That is to say, if it is illegal in Spain or in France to renounce allegal in those countries. We can shelter a French er a Spanish subject who, removing himselffrom the operation of such a law, gives his allgeance to the United States, not only on our own soil, but in every land save that in which he was born. That his birth chanced to be in a land where such a law exists, is his misfortune, which, unless we violate the soveragnty of that nation, we cannot remedy. We cannot say that the law of Spain or of France shall not be enforced in Section 1997. say that the law of Spain or of France shall not be enforced in Spain or in France, though we will not permit it to be enforced elsewhere. That is the broad principle, as Mr. Webster was likely to see and clearly state it.—N. Y. Communical Advertiser.

of the ches, on the morning of the 14th by the Rev. Wm. Neill, Dr. DUDLEY W. JONES, of Claiborne county, to Miss LAURA V. PEYTON, second daughter of Col. E. G. Poyton, of Gallatin, Miss.

RUFUS ARNOLD.

A CARD.

Tallie undersigned would respectfully inform the lattern of Lattern of Lattern and Interest in all its branches at the gallery of Mr. S. Donnell (Tellibranches at the gallery of Mr. S. Donnell (Tellibranches) and the manufacture of Mr. S. Donnell (Tellibranches) and the manufactu

Female Seminary in Jackson. EDITOR MISSISSIPPIAN

I have taken the liberty of forming a joint stock Company to be composed of the followng persons for the purpose of establishing a

the figures which I have made whilst no doubt there are many names omitted who

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS Jno. Robinson, 2,500 Geo. Fearn & Co. 1,000 T. E. Helm, 2,000 R. Shotwell, Wm. Yerger, 2,000 B. Shotwell W. T. Withers, 2,000 D. Shelton, 2,000 B. Shotwell tendency, with saies of 10,000 barrels. Western mess pork is quoted at \$15 95@\$16.

Lard closed steady at 1134

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, July 15 - 791.

Osed with Dr. Langley, 1,000 T. M. Ellis. J. A. Horne, 1,000 Mrs. Morris, T. Graves, H. E. Sizer, 1,000 C. R. Dickson O. P. Wright, 1,000 J. Perkins, 1,000 C. R. Dickson 1,000 Dr. C. L. Buck. W. J. Austin, 1,000 F. S. Hunt, W. H. Allen, 1,000 G. L. Potter 1,000 G. L. Potter, 1.000 J. B. Morey,

A meeting of the above named stockhol-LONDON, July 4.—Despatches via Vienna and Paris announce that on the 1st inst., a French flotilla, consisting of six ships of the line, five frigates and a large number of gunboats, were seen off Carrola on the Dalmatian

2,000 Dr. Sizer, 500 C. A. Moore,

500 T. J. Wharton,

-failure to do so will be taken as acquiesence in the bove assessment. A CITIZEN. The Great Secret. There is no disease without its attendant in-flammation. To subdue the inflammation is known Generalissino of the Austrian army, is expected to reach there in the course of the day on a special mission from the Emperor of Austria. He left Vienna, and passed through Dreaden where he had an interview with the King of Saxony. inflammation, and consequently strikes at the root of the disease. A cure now is at once ef-

J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street. Sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

CITY ACADEMIES.

JACKSON, M188., July 18th, 1859. WHE ANNUAL EXHIBITION, of the Class in Elecution in the Senior Boys' Department, will be held at Spengier's Saloon, on Wednesday evening July 20th, begining at 8 o'clock. PROGRAMME

MUSIC Introductory Address..... Lincoln Palmer Brown, MUSIC. MUSIC. leilius on Virginia's Seisure. H. Bowie Carpenter MUSIC. MUSIC.
American Institutions, Cotesworth Pinkney Smith
MUSIC.
Eloquence of James Otis..., Newton Halsey Boyd.
MUSIC. MUSIC.
The Fate of Virginia....Albert Hyman Hilahelm.
MUSIC state that an outbreak had taken place at Messina. The U.S. steam frigate which was The Destruction of Sennacherib, Lincoln P. Brow. Burke on Warren Hastings ... MUSIC

MUSIO. DIALOGISTIC EXERICISES.

BULLETT & WHAYLEY. WHOLESALE GROCERS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS, Next to corner Gravier and New Levee Streets July 19 '59—1y. NEW ORLEANS JUST RECEIVEE.

FRESH supply of Flour all Grades. Prices satisfactory to our customers.
July 19 '59-tf. S. P. BALEY & Ca. NEW FLOUR.

UST RECEIVED a small supply New Flour posially for our city customers, and coriends, who like a good article which will be

S. P. BALEY, & Co. July 19 '59—tf. S. P. BALEY, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

Description of the person wishing to make a wholesale purchase just come along and they will find our prices not only in this article, but also in common corn Whiskey, best Cogane and common Brandy, to compare more favorable than any other market in the Souh.

July 19 '59—tf. S. P. BALEY, & Co. July 19 '59—II. S. P. BALEY, 2 Co.

JUST RECRIVED.

SON SACKS Bran, also Bacon, Shoulder, Sides rud
Hams, Rice, &c. &o. S. P. BALEY & Co.

July 19 '59—

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

THE undersigned is now prepared to execute
with neatness and dispatch, and on the most
liberal terms such work as Books, Pamphlets, Brists,
Blanks, Business Cards, Posters, Ball Tickets, Ignitation Cards, Circulars, Fureral Cards, Bill Health
Election Tickets &c. A share of patronage respectully solicited.
Office over R. A. Smiths House Furnishing Warehouse, where I may always be found during bus ness hours. GEORGE DOBSON.

GOODS, STORE HOUSE AND DWELLS
ING IN CAYUGA FOR SALE!
WWISHING to change my business, I offer my stock of Goods, Store House and Dwelling upon a credit of one, two and three years; or I will exchange for a plantation.
The stock of Goods consist of every article usually found in a country of the stock of Goods. ually found in a country store, and are offered a prime cost without adding any thing for freight of

THE Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue four mosths. During October preliminary fectures will be delivered at the Hospital and College with eut additional charge.
FACULTY:
Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

Henry M. Bullett, M. D., Theory and Practice of Middleton Goldsmith, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
W. D. Stirman, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
G. W. Bayless, M. D., Professor of Physiological Anatomy.
David Cummins, M. D., Demonstrator.
FEE: Each Professor \$15; full course \$105.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D.
July 19 '59—Im.

Dean of the Faculty

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL

2 DOZEN of the SCOVELLA GOODELL. ING MACHINES. Persons who have July 19 '59-tf. RUFUS ARNOLD. DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. KNAPP will be absent from the 20th instruction until 1st September. Persons desiring his services before he leaves will please call at an early day and make appointments.

July 5 '59—ti STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. Circuit Court, in Di

HIMDS COUNTY. Hiram Bonner admr. &c. ) ing persons for the purpose of establishing a first-class Female Seminary in this City, of sufficient capacity to accommodate two hundred boarding pupils. I have assessed persons named to the extent justified by their means, and the benefits which they will derive.

It will be seen that the assessment amounts to a mere pittance comparatively, and when it is considered that the investment if properly managed, will pay at least ten per cent, as I am to demonstrate—to say nothing of the advantages—to the City, I caunot believe that either of the persons named below will change the figures which. I have made—whilst no I. L. McManus, Cierk.

Hiram Bonner admr. de. No. 78.

Louisa H. Grinstead.

This action of the Court, that said Defendant to the State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her it is therefore ordered, that unless said Defendant do appear here on or before the next Documber of this cornt to be holden at the City Hall, in the City of Jackson, on the first Monday of Documber of the court to be holden at the City Hall, in the City of Jackson, and the city of Jackson to the Mississippian, a newspaper principal and published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper principal and published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper principal and published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper principal and published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper principal and published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper principal and published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper principal and published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper principal and published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper principal and

-uly 15'59-4tw. per J. COLQUHOUN D. C. STATE OF MISSISSIPPLA Circuit Court, 1st Dis-Rinds Course. June Term A. D. 1866

HINDS COUPNY. June Term A. D. 1809
HINDS COUPNY. June Term A. D. 1809
HINDS COUPNY. June Term A. D. 1809
HOUSE VA.

Elize V. Grinstend.

WHIS day to wit, the 7th day of June 1859,
conce the Plaintiff by his attorney, and it up
pearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said
LOOD
LOOD
LOOD
LOOD
HINDS COUPNY. The State, so that
the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon
him: 

July 15 '59—4cw. per J. COLQUHOUN, B. C.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Circuit Comer, Ist Dis.
HINDS COUNTY. I June Term A. D. 1839.

Mary, free woman or color, et al.

YS.

P. H. Grimtend, at al.

1839, came the complaines by these selection and at applaying to the satisfaction of the tours, and at applaying to the satisfaction of the tours, in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this Scate, and that Elinas f. Grintend, one of the Defeniants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this Scate, and that the ordinary propers of taw assumed to served up a him;

M. a. therefore archered, That unless the said Defendant Elinas T. Grintend dis appear here an or before the next December Term of this Court, to be holden at the City Hall in the City of Jackson, on the first Monday of December A. D. 1839, and plend answered demar to the Plaintiff's Isil, the rame will be taken as confessed as to him.

M. is farther andered, That a capy of this order be published once a week for four weeks associately in the 'Mississippins,' a hewspaper printed and

1860 1861 1862 Leaves Memphis Tuesday, Tuesday and Saturday Leaves Vicksburg every Monday, Tuesday IN WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL AND FAS-SENGER LINE, BETWEEN MEMPHIS, NAPOLEON, and VICES On alternate days, with the Memphis and New

J. G. CLINE. R. M. Manus.
Leaves Memphis every THURSDAY, at 4 v. n.
Returning, leaves Vicksburg MONDAY, at 12 s.
VICTORIA. L. A. WELTON.
Leaves Memphis every SATURDAY, at 4 v. n.
Returning, leaves Vicksburg TUESDAY, at 12 s.

for Monticello Warren, Canden and Washin, ton-being the county state respectively of Draw, thrad-ley and Ouachita counties, Arbainas. At Vicksburg with the Railroad for Jackson and New Orleans. Through from Vicksburg to New Orleans in twelve hours. Also, with steamboat lines for New Orleans, Red River Yanos and Sunflower. Also, with the Vicksburg, Shreseport and Texas Railroad.

Bailroad.

PASSENGERS.

By this Inc, bound North, comment at Unine-' Landing and Napoleon as before described; at Memphis eithreliable packet lines for Cairo, St. Louis and Louisville, with the Memphis and Carleston. Railroad and its connections, with the Mobile and Ohli Railroad, the Mississippi Central and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS.

Are sold by this line over the various steamboar and railroad lines above spokus of and at price-which are a material saving to the traveler, thus of

Between Manphis and Napoles, and Victaburg and Napoles, twenty fear home; between flemphis and vertaburg forty-eight hours.

For further information apply on board of the packets or to JNO. T. SHIRLY.

N.B.—Particular attention will be paid by all the boats in this line to the wants of my old friends. Planters and Merchants on the route, and their patrouage is respectively salislied by April 8 '59—3m. THOS. T. SHIRLEY. UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. TWENTY-THIRD SESSION. BOARD OF TRUSTEES. HON, JAMES GUTHRIE, President WM. S. VERNUN, Esq., Secretary. MEDICAL FACULTS Principles and Practice of Surgery.

LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Med

cal Chemistry and chemical Phyliology. OBERT J. BRECKINGIDGE, M. D., Prof. OSHUA B. FLINT, M. D., Professor of City Surgery. HBODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor totric Medicine. W. BENSON, M. D. Professor of An General Phyliology and Dean of the Faculty, S. M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of Medical Juria prudence and Sanitary Science D. W. YANDKIJ, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy; ARCHIE B. COOK, M. D. Demonstr

on the first Monday in November. Letures proton inary to the regular course will be delivered at the University and Marine Hospital, free of charge, and be commenced on the 1st of October. The directing Hoom will also be opened at that time. The dession will close, as heretofore, on the last of Fabruary. Extensive apportunities will be afforded for the study of Citine at Madicine and Surgery, Lecture Fees.

Matriculation.

Graduation.

For further particulars, address
J. W. BENSON,
July 12, '59—w2m. Dean of the UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI. PACULTY.

Prederick A. P. Barnard, I.L. D., President
William F. Stearus, Professor of Governments
Science and Law.

Science and Law.

George W. Carter, D. D., Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Henry Whitehorne, M. A., Professor of Greek and
Ancient Literature.

Wilson G. Richardson, M. A., Professor of Latin
and Modern Languages.

Frederick A. P. Barnard, Id., D., Profussor of Physics.

ics. Astronomy and Civil Engineering. les. Edward C. Boynton, M. A., Professor of Che istry, Mineralogy, and Geology.
Villiam D. Moere, M. A., Profes
Language and Literature.
Amintant in

Oxford, July 27, 1858. SPEERS' PATENT CLASP AND HOOF IRON BANDS, FOR BALING COTTON.